NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

OVER TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

Formal Relinquishment of the Bay Islands by Great Britain.

Sympathy with the United States Government in Peru-

Arrival of Rebel Officers at this Port En Route Home.

Important Treaty Between Spain and Bolivia, &c.,

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspenwall, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. She brought a large number of passengers, three weeks later news, and \$2,129,249 in specie, as fol

SPECIE LIST OR TH	E NORTHERN LIGHT.
J. G. Parker & Son \$16,000	J. Heller & Bro \$19,664
John Sinclair 5.000	Scholle Bros 39,250
Naylor & Co 11,581	C. C. Baker 19.266
W. F. Weld & Co 17,500	Baker & Morrill 14.938
8. H. Coghill 6.940	R. Patrick 131 500
John Jones 3,000	Lather Lapham 10.257
Jas. Patrick & Co 20,000	De Witt, Kittle & Co. 54,400
H Stybing 1,500	W. T. Coleman 109,700
J. B. Budd 2 200	G. B. Chase 20,000
J. A. McGaw 2,500	Am. Ex. Bank 83,000
H. L. Goodwin 3.000	C. H. Grant & Co 15,226
Rosenfeldt & Bro 27,000	Roberts, Morrison&Co 14,000
Z. Einstein & Bro 11,000	P. Naylor 20,000
Hodge & Wood 2.000	Janson, Bond & Co., 17,500
H. Corn & Co 23,500	A. W. Canfield 8,800
Howland & Aspinwall 6,939	M. C. Hawley 9,000
Jas. T. Hayward 3 000	Jennings & Brewster 18,000
Furner Bros 2.000	Wm. Seligman & Co. 55,000
J. Lee & Co 2.000	A. S. Rosenbaum&Co 29,400
Jas. Hunter & Co 12,000	Neustadter & Bro 37,950
Order 50.263	C. H. Mallory 14,000
R S Wade 7,000	C. W. Crosby 10,700
S. G. Reed & Co t 22,295	d B. Newton 22.679
R. Meader & O. Adams 16,600	Duncan Sherman & Co 31,294
J. Strauss, Bro & Co. 62,769	Metropolitan Bank , 185 944
Frank Baker 26,000	Eug. Kelly & Co 61,125
Wm. Heller 13,400	Wells, Fargo & Co 581,500
A. Rich 9,500	
PROM AS	PINWALL.
Wells, Fargo & Co \$538	G. Herschfield \$1,000
Jas Alexander 1,000	J. H. Celton 240
Russell & Hoadly 500	F. Theissiott 1,590
Colgate & Hoffman 4,200	H. G. Clay 200
S. L. Isaacs 1,703	Negriti & Liont 200
Handy & Everett 1.505	4. H. Pearson & Co 1,400
Ribbon & Munoz 4.952	Strout Bros 200
Horace Ripley 750	D. Guedmeister 1,550
B. Howard & Sons 760	
Total	

The following loval officers of the regular army arrived by the Northern Light -Lieutenant Colonel Casey, Ninth Infantry; Captain John Hamilton, First artillery; Captain Barotelle, Quartermaster's Department; Captain Kautz, Third cavalry, and Dr. Barnes. Captain John Adams, of Tennessee, lately resigned from

the First dragoons, and Dr. Ridgley, of Maryland, late of the army, were also passengers, and the Navy was repre-sented by Lieutenaut Richard Meade, of the Cyane, who who came in the Northern Light are all under orders for the field, except Colonel Casey, who is expecting orders. Colonel Edward E. Cross, of Fort Buchanan, Arizona, was also on board. This gentleman comes home to take service as major in a New England regiment, for which position his military experience and long residence on the frontiers of Texas and in Arizona render him fully competent There were some fifteen or twenty secessionists on board the Northern Light, more or less fixed in disunion ideas. Among the number were the following:—Austin E. Smith, son of "Extra Billy" Smith, of Virginia, late Navy Agent at San Francisco. This gentleman was published in the San Francisco papers as having carried off all the books Punds. Henry Clay Smith, of Virginia, late clerk in the Navy Agent's office, J. H. Barry, of Mississippi; Mr. Hollins, of Virginia, son of Captain Hollins, a robel officer, Mr. Nesbit, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Sikes, of Virginia, late an Indian Agent, from Oregon: Mr. Letchenberger, of Louisiana, late of the San Francisco Custom House; H. F. Thorn ton, of South Carolina, violent secessionist in the Legisla-ture of California; R. D. Crittenden, of South Carolina, from the Senate of California, made a secession speech; Dr. F. Sorrell, of South Carolina, violent secessionist.

All these gentlemen are expecting to reach the South.

We learn, says the Panama Star and Herald, that Mr Boseph Scott, agent for the Vanderbilt steamers at Aspin wall, has been again imprisoned for refusing to pay the taxes demanded by the authorities. Mr. Scott told the pay these taxes, but that the authorities might levy on Mr Vanderbilt's property. This they did not see that Vanderbilt's property. This they did not care to do without even giving him the benefit of a trial. The inter-ference of the commander of the United States brig Pain. bridge very soon, however, induced the prisoner's speedy

WAR MATTERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco Correspondence. San Francisco, July 1, 1861.

California for the Union—Rebei Agent: Drumming up Mexi can Recruits-Organization of Union Volunteers-Arm Matters-Activity of General Sumner, de.

A marked change has taken place in the feeling of the people of California during the past two months. In May the opinion was generally held that the duty of our citi zens was to abstain from taking any part in the civil was now progressing, and as we had no part in making up the quarrel, we should therefore decline furnishing men to aid the general government in putting down rebellion in Events, as they progressed, have placed Cali forms by the side of New York and Hilmots, as ready as any loyal State to contribute its quota of blood and trea-bure towards maintaining the integrity of the Union. This is to-day, without any doubt whatever, the feeling of nine-tenths of our people, and a proof of it may be ob served in the fact of two regiments (2,000 men) now organized, who are anxiously waiting to be mastered into Bervice. No doubt there are many sympathizers with the Southern cause here, but they dare not act, and even and it dangerous to avow their sentiments. No State is spore devoted to the Union than California?

more devoted to the Union than California?— General Johnson, late in command of this division, left Los Angeles on Monday last, accompanied by about two bundred men, well armed and provisioned. They proceed to Arkansas, and it is said will at once join the rebel In the southern part of this State there are unquestiona

In the southern part of this State there are imquestionably a number of men who are actively engaged in an attempt to formen an outbreak against the government. They are held in check, first, by a battallon of regular troops—about three hundred and fifty men—encamped at Los Angeles, and, secondly, by the strong Union sentiment of the mass of the population. The agents of the secondry, by the strong Union sentiment of the mass of the population. The agents of the secondry States are hard at work to seduce the native Californians into their schemes, but so fair without success. Should it happen, however, that these men (rebels) take up arms, they will be quickly destroyed. To show how much foundation there is for the opinion, I quote the following from a late Sun Bernardino paper:—

1. We learn that the seconsinists are recruiting all through these southern counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is bong in dromating up recruits. A company of over two hundressmen have left within the past few days, and the first news me expect to hear is the capture of Fort Yuna. It occu-

ironaming up recruits. A company of over two lundress one have left within the past fow days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Yuma. It occurs as a isolated position, and treachery may aid the selections as it heir scheme; and if they once secure it, it will be a great footbold for the Southern confederacy to have gained. We shall learn from there in a few days."

The capture of Fort Yuma, which has been abandoned, would be of great service to treops coming from Texas. It has the reputation of being the most unhealthy post in the United States, and its garrison, now at Los Angeles, is well pleased with leaving it.

The regiment of California volunteers organized for the purpose of offering its services to the general government is now prepared to take the field. The men have been thereognity drilled, and are for the most part young and ble bodied. At election for field officers was held a few Lays since, when F. J. Lippett was chosen Colonel, James H. Ohney Lieutenant Colonel, and James F. Curtis Major. There is a light battery attached to the regiment. The fifteers are:—Frank Wheeler, Capsais, B. S. Berry, A. R. McGowan and E. W. Wood, Lieutenants. They were furnished with four field pieces by General summer on Nednesday, from the United States Arasund at Renicle. The ride company is commanded by David B. Neal, with Command six infantry companies have the following timed officers:—

Company A—Captain, John C. Smith; First Lieutenant, John C. Smith; First Lieutenant,

empany A—Captain, John C. Smith; First Lieutenant Gorham, Second Lieutenans, H. E. Funk, pany B (Sacramento)—Captain, Thomas L. Roberts, Leutenant, W. A. Thompson, Second Lieutenant

C.—Captain, E. B. Willis, First Lieutenant, J. Scoond Lieutenant, Richard Hadson.

Company D.—Captain, Frank M. Farrell; First Lioutenant, J. d'Arcy; Second Lieutenant, John M. Honry.
Company F.—Captain, Charles H. Pexter; First Lieutenant, James H. Lambert; Second Lieutenant, T. D. Parkinson.

Parkinson.

Company G.—Captain, Wm. Forry: First Lieutenant, J. H. Hammond; Second Lieutenant, F. D. McDougall.

There are two companies coming from the interior—one cach from San Jose and Nevada.

The San Jose company have elected H. A. Gorley captain and John Martain and D. C. Vestil lieutenants. There is considerable anxiety to learn what the intention of the government is towards this regiment. It is expected they will, if accepted, be despatched in the direction of Texas, via Arizona, which is completely in the hands of the robels.

will, if accepted, be despatched in the direction of Texas, via Arizona, which is completely in the hands of the rebels.

We have a large body of regular troops in and about this city at present, who antisipate orders to proceed south. The California soldiers prefer going East; but there can be no doubt of the good policy of keeping a respectable force here. In short, the best mede of avording trouble would be to have at hand a sufficient force to pat down the slightest manifestation of sedition. In this view it would be well to employ the troops raised here in protecting the frontiers from Indian depredations, and thus prepare them for the more rugged and dangerous duty of meeting a white foe. It is rumored that a body of fexans will soon appear in Arizona, where they would be undoubtedly received as friends; and from thence it is said the Texans are to menace California. This may be idle talk, but the people here are disposed to take every precaution against tack. About the additional companies have been organized in the interior (about 1.000 men), in anticipation of this invoad from the South, and the military spirit increases every day. The streets of San Francisco are nightly used for drilling by the old and new companies; and, in accordance with instructions from the Socretary of War, flave hundred stand of arms were furnished them this week by General Sunnen.

The Presidio harracks, three miles from this city, not being large enough to accommodate the troops that lately arrived from Oregon, a camp near by has been formed for their accommodation. It is called Camp Sunner. About three hundred men are under canyass. The other posts are now fully manned.

Two companies (B and K) First dragoons and Companies F and I, Sixth infantry, are encamped a short distance from Los Angeless. Company I, Fourth infantry, Major Haller, has taken post at San Diego. Fort Tejon and Fort Melavo have been abandoned.

Captain Bootes' company of Sixth infantry arrived at Fort Churchill, Nevada Territory, a few days ago. There are

active in improving the discipline of the troops.

[From the Alta California, July 1.]

A battalion of infantry, consisting of Companies F and II, of the Fourth infantry, and Company E, Ninth infantry, arrived at noon to-day, on the steamsing Cortes. These troops are from the Bistrict of Gregon, and are under orders to report to General Summer, commanding the department of the Facilic. The officers are:—Captain, 16. D. Walfen, Fourth infantry, commanding: Captain, D. L. Floyd Jones, Fourth infantry: First Licentenant, 18. R. Fleming, Ninth infantry: Second Licentenant, J. N. Andrews, Eighth infantry. The troops number 178, all teld.

We see, by orders just received at headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, that the following officers, whose names are familiar to the community, have been promoted:—

oromoted:—
Brevet Major W. W. Mackall to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Leutenant blonel.

Brevet Major E. B. Pabbilt, Assistant Quartermaster (stationed at Vancouver), to be Quartermaster, with the

(Stationed at Vanisher (Stationed at Major, and of Major, Brevet Major Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major. Captain R. E. Clary, Assistant Quartermaster (stationed at Benicia formerly), to be Quartermaster, with the rank ert E. Clary, Junior, to be Second Licutenant, Se

Disposition of the United States Pacific

Squadron. OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

FANAMA, July 25, 1861.

By the arrival of the California steamer at this port resterday, news has been received of the arrival of yesterday, news has been received of the arrival of the United States steam frigate Lancaster at Acapalco, from Honolulu. The United States steamer Wyoming from Panama, had also arrived there. The following disposition of the ships of the Pacific squadron has been made by Flag Officer J. B. Montgomery, which slightly made by Flag Officer J. B. Montgomery, which slightly changes the previous arrangement made by the senior officer in command, in the absence of the Flag Officer, viz.—The sloop-of-war Cyane is to cruise along the Mexican coast as far as Guaymas; the Wyoming will go to San Francisco, and cruise in the Gulf of California; the Narraansett will remain at Acaptoc, to protect the California steamers which touch there on their upward and Gownward trips; the Lancaster will proceed to Panama at once, and the Saranac will go to the South Pacific coast.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, July 25, 1861.

Attack on Mosquera's Intrenchments—The Government Forces Repulsed-Advance and Defeat of Mosquera-Retreat to Tienja-Reinforcements Arriviny at Bogola-Generals Posada and Ospina Dismissel-Reported Appointment of an Englishman to the Command in Chief-Government Successes in Antioquia, Santander, de.—Earthquake at Panama—Movements of United States and British War Vessels, de., de.

By the arrival of the English steamer Plantagenet at Aspinwall on the 8th inst., from Santa Marta and Carthagena, a few additional items to those forwarded by the steamers of the 5th of July have been received from the interior of the Granadian confederation. It appears that on the 13th of June a general attack was made by the government forces on Mosquera's intrenchments; but after an obstinate struggle they were repulsed, losing a number of prisoners, thirty horses, and three hundred muskets. the 18th within nineteen miles of Bogota, where Mosquera was completely routed, and that he fell back to Tienja, Santa Marta, en route for St. Thomas, confirms the news of the defeat of Mosquera, as does also the British Consul at Carthagena. Letters dated at Bogota after the battle of the 13th of June, but

British Consul at Carthagena. Letters dated at Bogota after the battle of the 13th of June, but before the one of the 18th, and received per Plantagenet, represent Mosquera at that time as being in a very critical position, stating that he was unable to get any reinforcements, while troops had been sent from the States of Antioquia, Santander and Boyaca for the government at Bogota, and that General Enas was very near the capital at the head of a considerable force.

The captain of the Plantagenet says, from the indications he witnessed at Carthagena, the revolutionists must have met with severe reverses in the interior of the Centedration. The revolutionary authorities of that place appeared to be much frightened, and were actively engaged in sending bongs to the Magdalena. They were deally receiving despatches from the interior, the contents of which were not made public. This looks bad for their cause, for it is quite cortain that had the despatches contained intelligence of even the partial success of Mosquera, the fact would have been announced in faming builetins in Mosquera's usual grandiloquent style.

It is said that Generals Posada and Ospina have been dismissed from the army in consequence of a petition signed by all the officers under their command, accusing them of a want of good fatth towards the government and complicity with Mosquera. It is generally believed here that the charge, so far as it applies to General Posada, is unfounded. It is also reported that General Weyt, an Englishman, has been appointed Commander, in Chief of the federal army. It is further reported that the government has met with complete success in the State of Antioquia, the revolutionary forces under General Loborio Mejia, a favorite leader of the rebels, having surrendered to General Jivalde, commander of the government forces. Vila and Mejia subsequently made their escape with eight men. A brother of General Caval is reported to be in possession of the port of Ocana, on the Madalena river, with a detachment of the natio

The Panama Railroad Company have reduced the rate of reight on baggage from ten cents per pound to five cents. This will be a great saving to passengers who travel with

This will be a great saving to passengers wito travel with a large quantity of baggage.

The United States steamer Wyoming, Lieutenant F K. Many commanding, sailed from this port on the 6th instror the Mexican coast. She will await at Acapuleo the arrival of Captain David McDugall, who is ordered to take command of her, and who left here in the steamer Sonora, for Acapuleo, on the 21st inst.

A shock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noise, was felt in Panama on the morning of the 1sth mat., at twenty minutes past cight o'clock, making the second that has been experienced here within a month.

The French Consul at this port leaves to day for Europe, via New York, on account of ill health.

The British steam Trigate Mersey, with a crew of six

in New York, on account of ill health. The British steam frigate Mersey, with a crew of six undred men, arrived at Asphiwali from Kingston, Janica, on the 18th inst., and saided again for the same ert on the 24th. She brought one hundred men for her itannic Majesty is ship of war Termagant, at this port, is understood that the crews for the relief of British hips-of-war in the Pacific are hereafter to be sent to Ashiewall and passed evee the railroad to Phanam. The old fews will be relieved here also and sent over the road to be Atlantic.

der sail, and may have been becalmed. The United States steamer Narragapsett was at Acapulco at last accounts. The comet seen here in the early part of this menth was again visible on the night of the 23d inst., for a short time. It was seen in Peru and other parts of the South Pacific during the nights of the 3d, 4th and 5th of July.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Formal Relinquishment of the Bay Islands by Great Britain-A "Diamond Wedding" in Guatemala-Shipment of Cotton to New York from Nicaragua— Reception of Mr. Dickinson, United States Minister, &c., &c. OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Panana, July 25, 1861
The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Columbus, from San Jose de Guatemala and intermediate ports, with wo weeks' later intelligence from Central America, ar

rived at this port on the 20th inst. The cews is union HONDURAS. There have been some few insignificant attempts at

revolution, headed by priests; but they were promptly suppressed by the government.
On the 1st of June the British government formally relinquished to the government of Honduras the islands in the Bay of Honduras, in pursuance of treaty stipulation.

GUATEMALA.

There is nothing of special interest from this republic. The Official Gazette announces the marriage of a daughter of the President of the republic. The maptials were cele brated with great pomp and with as much ceremony as usually attends the marriage of a crowned head. The affair is much ridiculed by the more democratic journals of Cantral America.

SALVADOR. **SALVADOR.**
The papers of Salvador contain lengthy accounts of the visit of the President to certain portions of the republic, and of a featival had at a town in the interior, on the 18th of June, on the occasion of a presentation of a portrait of his Excellency to the corporation.

NICARAGUA.

Hon, A. B. Dickinson, Resident Minister of the United States, has presented his credentials to the President of Nicaragua and been received.

Realejo has been declared a port of deposit where ware-

houses will be established to receive merchandise. A government decree establishes the value of Spanish Amerigovernment decree establishes the value of Spanish American ounces at \$15 60. Some thirty bales of cotton raised in Nicaragua, being the first exported from the country, have been shipped to the United States by Mr. John Russell, an enterprising American, who has recently distributed 50,000 pounds of seed in the department of Chinan dagua. The thirty bales were shipped at Recicio per steamer Columbus, to go via Panama Railroad to Aspinwall, and thence to New York by sailing vessel. The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Chinandagua with great enthusiasm by the American residents, in which the foreign consuls and local authorities participated.

COSTA RICA. A Belgian company have offered to contract with the government of Costa Rica for the construction of a road from San Jose to the port of Simon, on the Atlantic Ac-cording to the report of the Secretary of Finance, the reats of the republic for the year 1860 amount to \$936,505

Affairs in Nicaragua.
OUR SAN JUAN CORRESPONDENCE.
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 15, 1861.
Colebration of St. John's Day and the Fourth of July—Distressing and Fatal Accident-Mining Operations-The India Ruther Trade-Business at San Juan-Another "Ship Canal" Fever, &c., &c.

Our city has been quite lively for the past two or three weeks, both socially and commercially. St. John being the patron saint of the city, the 24th ult. was doubly.celebrated by the citizens generally, who kept it up from early morning until late at night, and by the Masonic fraternity, who met at their lodge and doubtless celebrated the day in their own peculiar manner. Next in order came our ever glorious Fourth of July-more dear than ever this year, if possible, to all true Americans. Our former Consul here, having re-entered upon his official duties, received the visits of our citizens as of yore, and entertained them in his accustomed style of liberality. Among the visitors were the Governor of the Port, Senor Don Ramon Saenz, and the British Consul, who kept their flags Ramon Saenz, and the British Consul, who kept their flags flying in honor of the day. There was but one thing to mar the enjoyment of the day, and that was of a most melanchely nature. On the evening of the 3d inst. Willion Flowers Rickland, eldeat son of W. P. Kirkland, Elaj, of this port, a most intelligent and amatble had of some thirteen years, was playing with some other boys of about his own age, who had by some means become possessed of a small pistol. Powder was obtained, and the boys fended the pistol and attempted to fire it off, but it hung fire, and one of the boys held it up to Willie and told him to blow in it. Knowing nothing about firearms, poor Willio put his mouth not the muzzle, blew, and received the contents of the pistol in his mouth and throat. He was carried

one of the boys held it up to Willie and told him to blow in it. Knowing nothing about firearms, poor Willie put his mouth to the muzzle, blow, and received the contents of the pistol in his mouth and threat. He was carried home and lain on his little bed, and every effort made to save him, but in vain, and early the next morning he was a corpse. The funeral took place at four o'clock P. M., and was largely attended. The Episcopal service was read at the grave, in part by the United States Consul and by Samuel Shepherd, Esq. 1 have mentioned the death of this interesting boy more particularly on account of the relatives, who reside in Brocklyn, N. Y., among whom there is a sister of deceased at school.

A small boat, rigged like a schooner, of about nine tons burthen, arrived here from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., icaded with machinery for mining purposes, and intended to ply on Lake Nicaragua. She was in charge of Captain O. J. Parker and party of nine, from California, who are on their way to the Chontales mines, situated near the puebla or town of Libortad. Captain Parker was here a few months ago, visited the mines and made the necessary arrangements for operations. He then left one of his party in charge, and with the other returned to San Francisco, supplied himself and party with such things as were deemed requisite, and will commence operations in carnest as soon as he reaches his destination. Success to his enterprise.

Large quantities of India rubber are being manufactured on the Scrapaqui river, and coming to this port constantly. From up the coast and from Salt creek con-

on the Scrapaqui river, and coming to this port constantly

Large quantities of India rubber are being manufactured on the Serapaqui river, and coming to this port constantly. From up the coast and from Sait creek considerable of this article is brought, and the whole is now shipped to England and France. Other producits, Brazilwood, hides, deerskins, coffee, indigo, &c., are here in large lots, and constantly coming down the river from the interior. An Italian brig is here, nearly loaded, and there is a full freight for another Italian vessel and two or three cargoes for England.

There is a strong "ship canas" fever raging again in this place. Viscount de Barruet and family are the most seriously affected with it, and fears are entertained that they will become hopelessly insane. The Viscount received by the last European mail advices that a corps of engineers would soon arrive from la belle France to make the necessary surveys for this grand project (he says), from Mons. Lavesseur, who was here with the famous ship canal maker, Felix Belly. The company is to be under the immediate protection of the French Engeror, and the work is to be completed in about eighteen months from its commencement. Mons. Lavesseur as a fine old geniteman, and a man of character and intelligence, who made many friends while he was here. But about constructing a ship canal, having witnessed the Belly humber, I am skeptical.

There is but one vessel in port, an Italian brig of about

There is but one vessel in port, an Italian brig of about 250 tons, loading for Genoa.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The South American Union Project in the Chilean Congress-Peruvian Sympathy with the Administration.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Panama, July 25, 1861.
There having been no departures from this Isthmus or New York since the 5th instant, in consequence of the accident to the steamship Champion-which obliged he to put back to your port before completing her voyage to Aspinwaff-I can only forward you a month's later news During this period there have been two arrivals here from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, bringing, altogether, within a fraction of a million of dohars for Callao, 14th. There is no news of importance from the

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE PROJECT OF SOUTH AMERICAN UNION—LOW CONDITION OF BUSINESS, ETC.

The Presidential electors were chosen on the 25th June he government party baying triumphed everywhere and some little excitement provails in certain political circles, occasioned by a rumor to the effect that Senor the electors, but that the choice will fall upon another in-dividual more closely allied to the present administration than Senor P. Although the runer is not generally cre-dited, it has, neverthesis, produced a profound sensation is soldied, because

low, but a greater activity is expected on the arrival of the vessels due.

The resease due.

PERU.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION PROBABLE—EXPLORATION OF THE RIVER

AMAZON—SYMPATHY WITH THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

There is but little of interest to report from this country.

The election for Deputy Vice President was in progress when the signmer sailed, and considerable excitement prevailed. Some disturbances had occurred and the military called out. Five regiments were under arms, two eing stationed at Callao and three at Lima. A general

being stationed at Callao and three at Lima. A general row was anticipated. The troops are said to have become disaffected on account of not having received their pay; if this be so, and they sympathize with the populace, a successful revolution may be anticipated, for without the support of the army Castilla's government would scarcely last a day.

The government has appointed a commission, consisting of eleven persons, to proceed to England to contract for and superintend the construction of two steamers of five bundred tons each, with two tenders; for the experation and navigation of the Amazon river. The Commissioners have altready left for Europe. The government has issued a decree in fayor of the free navigation of the Peruvian coast, by which the English Steam Company loses the large subsidy and exclusive right of navigation it has enjoyed for so many years.

Mr. Forbes, the distinguished naturalist, who is commissioned by the Royal Society of London to make geological observations in Peru, has arrived at Lima.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Lima and Callao by the American residents in an appropriate manner. The Lima Contervio, in noticing the event, compliments President Lincoln for the vigorous measures he has adopted to put down the rebellion in the South, and extinction of slavery in the United States.

BOLIVIA.

presses the hope that the war may result in the total extinction of slavery in the United States.

BOLIVIA.

RIVER STEAM NANGATION—INDORTANT TREATY WITH SPAIN, STC.

Dates from this republic are to the 24th of June. The Congress was still engaged in discussing the new constitution, and propositions to introduce the decimal system, and open the rivers of the republic to steam navigation. Parties have already offered to place steamers on the rivers Manore and Guapore upon certain conditions, which, no doubt, the government will seeded to. It is in contemplation to re-establish the mint at La Pax. On the 12th of May Gen. Acha, the provision—al President, signed the treaty with Spain, which was celebrated in Madrid on the 21st of July, 1847, by the plenipotentiaries of Spain and Bolivia, and approved by the extraordinary Congress of 1848. By the terms of this treaty Her Catholic Majesty renounces forever, in the most solemm and formal manner, all pretence of sovereignty over the American territory known as Upper Pera, and now republic of Bolivia, acknowledging the independence and sovereignity of Bolivia to all intents and purposes. Bolivia, in torm, recognizes certain debts of Spain against her and is to provide a sinking fund to meet them. It is difficult to account for the tardiness of Bolivia in approving this treaty, unless it is that she objected to assuming any pecuniary obligations to Spain.

ECUADOR.

ECUADOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER, ETC.

There is no news whatever from this republic. The country continues quiet. Hon. F. Hassarcuk, United States Minister, had arrived at Ganayaquit and proceeded to Quito, the capital of the republic.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE. CAMP DEPIANCE, CAIRO, III., July 28, 1961.

Rumored Advance of Tennessee Troops—How the Attack on Bird's Foint by the Rebels is to be Made—Topography of the Country-Decemes of Ambulance Outfits in the Camp-A Steamer Fired on in Mistake by Union Troops and Siz A scaner Fired on in Missiske by Union Troops and Six Passengers Killed—The Three Months Troops Returning Home—A Discrete from the Robel Camp at Union City— What the Robels Are Going to Do—The Secession Feeling Revived by the Affair of Bull Run, do., do.

There was the largest kind of commotion kicked up in camp on Friday by the report that several thousand Tennessee troops had crossed over into Missouri the day before for the purpose of marching upon Bird's Point; but from whom the story came, or how well founded it was, I am unable to ascertain. I am inclined to think, however, that it was one of our old "scares" revamped, from the fact that nothing has been heard from the Tennessee troops since Thursday, which would not be the case if they had landed only twenty or thirty miles below us and gone into camp or were marching up the river in force. I do not believe any attack will be made by the rebels either upon Bird's Point or Cairo, for the simple reason that the advantage of taking and holding the first avoid be but small without the latter, as the guns from Fort Prentiss so completely command the opposite shore as to render its occupation by ensmise entirely out of the question. Then, as a strategic point, the place would be of no earthly use to the rebels, either as a base of future operations, or for the purpose of breaking the blockade, and no general would be so reckiess as to hazard the lives of his men to such an extent as would be necessary to take Bird's Point, for the purpose of simply dislodging a fee from a position which would be untenable after its capture. I incline to the belief that the Tentroops, will march up the valleys of the Big Blackwater Doniphan, or some other place on the opposite side of the by Watkins and Price. These places are in the vicinity the great copper and iron regions of Missouri, in the very heart of secessiondom, and their importance to the rebels is very great. Pilot Knob and the Iron Mountain are also in the vicinity of Doniphan. Then, in order to reach them, the Iron Mountain Railroad, from St. Louise must be used, as there is no other means of gaining access to the locality, and the destruction of a few bridges and culverts would most effectually cut the Unionists off from all chance of reaching them, except by way of tedic overland marches from Cape Girardeau and the west. The topography of the country between Pocahontas in Arkansa and the Southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Radroad and the sounds are to be all that an advancing army could desire. From Pocahontas, northward, the land lies had solling and is traversed by three excellent roads. high and rolling, and is traversed by thr high and rolling, and is traversed by three excellent roads, one (the Western one) running by way of the towns of Finitenese and Harmony; the middle one through Lesterville, to Iron Mountain; and the Eastern road via West Prairie and Greenville. The most castern of these roads is nearly forty miles west of the Mississippi river, and is separated from it by a succession of swamps and jungles totally impassable until a point nearly in the rear of Cape Girardeau is reached. So it seems that the robels can march without hindrance to the locality, where, above all others, they could encamp in safety until they may accomulate, by accessions from Missouri and the South, a force capable of causing us trouble. To be sure, General Lyon, with his command, is below and to the westward, Cape Girardeau to the cast, Bird's Point to the south, and St. Louis to the north; yet, with all these, it must be remembered that two hundred and fifty miles of mountains, swamps and bridgeless rivers separate us from General Lyon, and such is the face of the country that there would not be the ghost of a chance to cut of the enemy's retreat by a movement from this point, even had we the means for an overland movement. It is evident that the battle ground of the West is to be within a radius of one hundred miles of Cairo, principally in Missouri, and the robel generals have chosen their position. Your correspondent has been, in years past, over this whole section, and also over that now covered by the contending armies at the East, in the vicinity of Manassas, and can give the Harato's readers no better idea of the Western locality than by referring them to your topographical descriptions of those to the southwest of Washington. The one, for all practical purposes, is but a mirror of the other, a succession of hills and valleys—the hills easily intrenched and the valleys readily rendered impassable by the felling of the rank growth of forest trees with which they are now covered. You may ask, "Why do the robels prefer to hold possession of

Knob. This is the sequel to the whole movement in this derection.

We have now in the neighborhood of a thousand herses and mules here in stable, but as yet but very few harnesses, saddles or army wagons. It was understood, two weeks ago, that several hundred wagons were on their way here, but they have not made their appearance, and the reason I fearn is that the Pennsylvania contractors have not been able to furnish them as fust as wanted. I he reason is that the Fransylvania contractors have not been able to turnish them as fast as wanted. I was in Chicago a few days ago and saw a large lot—some bundred or more—of two, four and six horse wagons, made, in part, for the overland transportation company, and emissuity adapted for army use—staunch, strong and emissity adapted for army use—staunch, strong and emissity adapted for army use—staunch, strong and emission that the Chicago manufacturer informed me that, masmuch as the transportation, company had broken their contract, and the vehicles were receives on his hands, he would be glad to dispose of them to the government for iwenty-five percent less than their actual cost, or one hundred per cent less than their actual cost, or one hundred per cent less than their actual cost, or one hundred per cent call for the same class of work, and deliver the whole in Cairo or St. Louis within a week; but he could not effect a sale. So much for favorite Fennsylvania contractors, while we of the West are obliged to stand and see the rebels intrenching themselves in nature's strong duster right under our roses, and almost within hearing of confleavy gins, without a wagon to transport a single ration, or a farness on farness with which to tackle a mule team, should we be outered to march unland to dislodge them.

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rity of the men say that they will go to Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, or somewhere else, to enlist, but it is no use to try to coax them into an Illinois brigade again. They have seen enough of red tape and political partizanship, as it is exemplified by the Illinois state officery and management. All the regiments, however, will be speedily filled, except gerhaps one.

Serhaps one.

It is hard work to ascertain what is going on at Bird's Polik, now that an emburgo has been laid upon visiting there. It was told this moraing, when I applied to one of the soi signat aids in brigade headquarters for a pass, that "we don't give passes to civilians any more." but I noticed that a reporter for a republican (Cincunati) paper was duly furnished with the proper documents, as were other "civilians." However, I think I shall perhaps learn all that it is necessary to know or proper to make public as to affairs there, not withstanding the reportorial blockade. It must be borne in mind, however, that these discourtesies do not emanate from General Prentiss, but from two or three newly fledged inckdaws upon his staff, who are zealous to show the fulness of their authority. A little wholesome rebulke will not but them.

An Englishman, who bad deserted from the rebel camp at Union City, arrived here last night, and reports that the troops at that point were about to move to Missouri, in fact were under marching orders when he left. He states that the tak among the troops was that they were going to attack Bird's Foint; but when we consider that officers do not generally lot their men know in advance what movement is on foot, there is not much retiance to be placed on camp romors. He confirms the former reports of insubordination and dissatisfaction there at the want of proper food and camp equipments. The troops are poorly armed and worse accourted and fed.

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There are now five regiments at Cape Girardeau, three at Bird's Point, and the skeletons of five more here and at Mound City.

The government finds much difficulty in obtaining the services of competent pilots for its steamers in St. Louis for the down river business. The pilots generally seem to think that should they accept situations under government, and conduct its steamers against the interests of the rebels, when the war is over their agoncies will be remembered, and they be made the recipients of such abuse and injury as a beaten but not subdued people can visit upon them. Hence Uncle Sam can only obtain competent men by paying the most exceptiant prices.

Rebellion begins to show its teeth again in Egypt, since the disaster at Manassas, and it is by no means difficult to discover who are the friends and who the foes of the government. Though I have heard of no outbreak sayet of a serious nature, still, from threats freely uttered in certain localities, it need not seem strange if I shall chronicle very soon that it has been necessary to tighten down the screws of the law upon some of the Egyptian rebels.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, August 2-6 P. M. The foreign exchange market for to-morrow's steamer has not recovered tone. A small business has been transacted at about 107 for commercial bills and 107% for bankers, francs ranging from 5.25 to 5.2834. The demand for bills is extremely light, and the supply quite moderate. A clue to the slackness of the inquiry for bills may be found in the Custom House tables of the imports at this port. During the week ending to-day we only imported \$478,138 of foreign dry goods against \$2,841,629 same week last year, and \$4,210,028 same week of 1859. Our importation of foreign dry goods for the seven months which have elapsed of the current calendar year is less than half that of the corresponding period of last year.

The money market continues very dull, but with-out further disasters. The market is now quite bare of paper, and the dulness of the stock market has checked the inquiry for call loans. People who have money are waiting arxiously to see in what shape the new public loans will present themselves. Letters from Europe per steam ship Africa say that there will be no difficulty in placing a large loan in London, on quite advantageous terms, if it should be needed. As, however, at the present rate of exchange the money would have to be sent here in gold coin, the London Times and other influential journals are laboring to prevent the negotiation of any United States loan. If Congress leaves Mr. Chase's hands unfettered, and does not cripple him with absurd restrictions, there will be no need of going abroad for money. The Northern Light arrived this morning with a California remittance of \$2,128,249, which, added to the amount now in bank, will raise the whole sum to something more than forty-nine millions.

Stocks were better to-day, but the volume of business done continues limited. The act of Congress permitting banks to retain in their hands moneys subscribed to government loans, together with the progress of the committees on the direct tax, imparted more confidence to operators, and at the morning board a general advance in prices took place. Government sixes led off with an advance of one per cent, and Missouris, which are rising into favor by reason of the loyal proceedings of the State Convention, also advanced 1 a 1½, making a total rise of 3½ per cent since the Convention organized. Tennessees sympathized with the movement, and rose 3½ per cent. It seems to be supposed that when the Kanawha valley and Western Virginia generally are cleared of rebels, an effort will be made to organize a new State government in Eastern Tennessee, in which event Tennessee sixes would naturally attract the attention of speculators. Among the railway shares the most moneys subscribed to government loans, together speculators. Among the railway shares the most active was Galena, which advanced 11/4 per cent. The bulls are evidently trying to repeat the recent successful corner in this stock. R ading was also active, and advanced 54. The other shares sympathized. New York Central rose 1/2 per cent, Erie 2, Hudson 14, Harlem 36, guaranteed 34, Illinois Central 34, Toledo 34, Rock Island 34. The roads are doing a very light business. The advance is due to the operations of speculators, assisted by the ease of money and the scarcity of stocks. After the board the market gave way a fraction and was dull between the sessions. At the second board the prices were rather lower and the market closed weak, the following being the last quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 875% a 873%; United States 6's. coupon, 1881, 871/4 a 871/4; United States 5's, 1874, 79 a 7934; Indiana 5's, 76 a 77; Virginia 6's, 501/4 a 501/4; Tennessee 6's, 431/4 a 431/2; North Carolina 6's, 61 a 61%; Missouri 6's, 43% a 43%; Pacific Mail, 73% a 74; New York Central, 76% a 76%; Eric, 25% a 26; Hudson River, 34 a 34%; Harlem, 10% a 11; Harlem preferred, 25% a 26; Reading, 36% a 36%; Michigan Central, 42% a 43%; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 13% a 14; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana guaranteed, 29 a 2914; Panama, 10634 a 107; Illinois Central. 63% a 64; Galena and Chicago, 63 a 63%; Cleveland and Toledo, 28 a 281/4; Chicago and Rock Island, 39% a 40; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 55 a 581/2: Delaware, Lackawana and Western, 70: Milwaukee and Mississippi, 14 a 14%; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 89% a 90; Delaware and Hudson Canal. 851/2 a 86: Pennsylvania Coal. 76 a 80.

Considerable excitement was caused by the announcement in this morning's HERALD that the Committee of Conference between the House and the Senate have reported a bill amending the Sub-Treasury act so as to allow banks to retain in their vaults any moneys subscribed to government loans until they are needed for the use of government-The bill has passed both houses, and is a law It amounts, in one word, to abolishing the Sub Treasury for the time being. Henseforth the government will keep accounts with as many solvent banks as subscribe to its loans. The banks will find an additional reason for subscribing in the interest which they will earn on the amount of their subscriptions so long as they are allowed to remain in their hands. Instead of paying troops and contractors, as heretofore, in drafts on the

vention, which met to nominate candidates fe State offices at Des Moines, on 21th July, the fo

lowing resolution was adopted:-

lowing resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the indebtedness of the State now eyeded the limits fixed by the constitution, and that it appropriation of \$800,000 made at the special session the General Assembly, in the judgment of this Convention is unauthorized by the constitution.

It would thus appear that our capitalists did not appear that our capitalists did not be a supplicable of the same and th make so grave a mistake, after all, in declining t

subscribe to the Iowa loan. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follow to-day:-

 -For customs
 10.00

 -Treasury notes
 17,500 °

 Payments
 307,988 °

 Balance
 \$6,738,059 °
 The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House th morning were \$14,919,101 81, and the balance \$1,284,257 20.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company has de clared a semi-arrenal dividend of four per cent, pa able on demand: the St. Nicholas Insurance Con pany has declared a semi-annual dividend of thre and a half per cent, payable on the 7th inst; th Macon and Western Railroad Company have de clared a dividend of three per cent, payable

The deliveries of grain at Chicago are very be. vy. Here is a statement of the receipts of or

day, July 29, 1861:-Total.....4,331 62,692 333,790 26,373 2,547 1,8

The following table shows the amount of flor and grain in store at Chicago on the 29th of Jul compared with the statements of the three pr

vious weeks:—

July 29. July 22. July 15. July 8

Flour, bbis... 9.055 12,144 22,505 25,7

Wheat, bushels 274,462 260,529 98,076 174,8

Corn... 1,345,217 1,302,916 1,234,317 1,630,2

Oats.... 252,501 219,187 297,584 336,5

The business of the Philadelphia Custom Hou for the month of July was as follows:-| 1880 | 1889 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 |

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says:—
Paper is measured by a high standard, and passal grades are scarce, while for others there is no demay consequently the discount business is very much a tracted. The rates of interest remain at 10 a 12 per ce for good rames, and the demand for this class of securit is in excess of the supply. There is no scarcity of curre cy. Eastern exchange is accumulating, and, with a vare moderate demand, the market is heavy, but rates are a changed. There was a good counter demand for gold, a prices have settled down to ½ premium.

The Hartford Press says:—

The new Connecticut State stock has made its appeance in our market, and is in demand at two per cent p mium. Messra, G. S. Robbins & Sen, of New York, we were among the original takers for \$200,000, have, a said, since bought considerable amounts at an advance the awarded price. Chicago, the Tribune of that city remarks:-

Chicago, the Tribune of that city remarks:—
The improving condition of the money market notic yesterday, especially among the produce dealers, is coming more and more apparent. They can readily tain all the advances they need. In fact, there begins be noticed considerable competition in making of loa. The Suste banks of lows, Indiana and Ohio, and the nada banks, are all anxious to secure a circulation, with the low rates of exchange now ruling and likely prevait for some time to come, a circulation here will decidedly valuable. New York exchange continues abdant. On the Board of Trade it was sold to-day freely par for approved currency, though sometimes perhyl per coul premium was obtained. The banks sell freat 1/2c. For coin ½ to ½ per cent discount was obtain The Chicago Tribune says of the growing crops During the past week a large quantity of rain has fall

The Philadelphia Ledger reports:-At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the D ware Division Canal Company, July 31, 1861, a divisio three per cent out of the net carnings of the last months was declared on the capital stock of the compt payable on and after the 15th of August. The tran books of the company will be closed from the 1st to 17th of August, both days inclusive.

Stock | Extending | Extendi | SECOND | BOARD. | SECOND | S

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.